

## AND EVEN MURDER

Is Charged Against Brutal Attendants

## AT THE INSANE ASYLUM

Horrid Cruelties Sworn to—Things Too Vile to Print.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 27.—Affidavits have been secured which no person in Kansas should miss reading. Dr. Wetmore, a good old man, is at Emporia, being abused as a scoundrel by the Populist papers of Kansas; that is, the Populist papers outside of his own county; those within his county do not dare. He is there in seclusion, abused as a scoundrel, but truth has mangled her forces on his side and is coming to his rescue. The evidence will not cover.

The first affidavit tells a pitiful story. It is from Fred Zimmerman, an inmate of the asylum from June, 1897, until February, 1898, when he was discharged as cured. The treatment of Zimmerman, the colored man, is a terrible thing, sounding more like a French detective story than like a reality. Zimmerman, who is a native of Kansas, the affidavit is confirmed by H. G. Hall in another affidavit. And Hall, in his affidavit, tells a blood-curdling story, a tale of the horrors suffered by a man who had once borne arms for his country.

Other affidavits telling the sad story of Jacob Waggoner tell of a condition which is pitiable. The affidavits follow:

## FRED ZIMMERMAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

State of Kansas, Osborne County, ss.

Fred Zimmerman, of lawful age, deposes and states, that he was an inmate of the Topeka insane asylum from June, 1897, until February, 1898; that he was accused of a crime, and was committed to the asylum, commonly known as Hokey Jim; that the said Hokey Jim was also an inmate of said asylum; that he saw the said Hokey Jim treated with great cruelty by the attendants of the asylum; that a few days before the said Hokey Jim died he was abused in a very cruel manner, being beaten and kicked so that the room had the appearance of a slaughter house; that this beating and abuse occurred about January 18, 1898, and that the said James Funtun, or Hokey Jim, as he was known, lay in a stupor until about January 18, 1898, when he died. This affidavit further states that he often saw patients attacked and kicked by the attendants upon the least provocation. That it was no use to speak to the physicians about this abuse as they would simply laugh about it. Also one Harlan Chick was upon a certain occasion, and was beaten and kicked by the attendants, and was dragged out of the room in an unconscious condition; this Chick was from Jewell county, Kansas. The patients received no relief from the doctors, as they paid no attention to the complaints. Many more instances of cruelty came to his observation, but the attendants would not hear of them.

(Signed) F. ZIMMERMAN.

Witness—H. N. CRIST.

State of Kansas, Osborne County, ss.

Subscribed and affirmed before me this 25th day of October, 1898.

(Seal) H. F. HILDEBRANDT.

Commission expires May 1, 1899.

## HARRY C. HALL'S AFFIDAVIT.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.

Harry C. Hall being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I am a resident of North Topeka, Kansas, and have been for years past. I was appointed to the position of attending physician at the Topeka insane asylum in September, 1897, and continued in that position until March 1, 1898. During the last six months I was at the asylum I served as night watchman. I was discharged from the institution by Dr. Wetmore, September 4, 1898. I was appointed to the position in the asylum as a Populist. I voted for Bryan and Leedy at the election two years ago. I am a member of the Topeka democratic club. I am still a Populist and believe in the single tax principle, but while a Populist I do not understand that the principles of the party extend to the members to encourage the brutality and debauchery which I observed at the Topeka insane asylum. I know Dr. Wetmore, late superintendent of the asylum, and admire the many instances which he makes in regard to the institution, since which he has been removed and his motive improved. I feel in my duty to state what I know about the management of that institution.

In March last I do not remember the exact date, of the reason that the institution I am about to relate was of such a common occurrence that it did not excite much comment among the employees. One day Margaret, an old colored woman, who was confined in ward C-2, was kicked down and while lying prone upon the floor was kicked and slapped upon by one of the attendants. When it was this was broken and I was injured. I was in such an extent that he was not able to be around for three weeks.

George Pasward, of Leavenworth county, is a patient in the asylum and was last April confined in ward C-2. While lying on the patients in that ward were taken out by the attendants for recreation by the attendants. J. W. Smith, an attendant from ward C-2, was called to relieve the patient attendant. Upon this occasion Smith got into a controversy with Pasward. They had a fight but neither was seriously injured. The next day Pasward was sent to ward C-2 and was under charge of Smith. Immediately upon his arrival in the ward, Smith began to abuse and strike the patient, who defended himself as best he could. Pasward escaped from Smith and sought a chair in a corner part of the ward and while quietly sitting there Smith approached him, suddenly jerked the chair from under him, threw him violently to the floor. Smith then jumped upon the patient and pummed, kicked and choked him, knocking out his teeth and leaving his face and body lacerated and bruised to a frightful extent. The patient bled so profusely that that portion of the ward resembled a slaughter house more than an asylum. Pasward was carried back to ward C in a helpless condition. I remonstrated and protested to the head attendant against the brutality of the whole affair. He said: "You had better attend to your own business, you are not running these wards; that fellow got no more than he deserved; he is a damned mean patient, anyway."

The matter was never reported to Dr. Wetmore by the head attendant, as was the duty to do.

A patient from North Topeka, James Funtun, colored, was confined in ward B-2. He was not a violent patient and thoroughly understood his surroundings and would converse in an ordinarily intelligent manner except at times when he

was inclined to be troublesome. On the morning of the 13th of January, 1898, I passed through ward B-2 and Jim called me to one side and told me that the day previous the attendant had given him a terrible beating and he was afraid they would kill him that day. One of his eyes was swollen shut and he had a terrible bruise on one of his cheeks. Before I had an opportunity to say anything to Jim he saw the attendant coming down the ward and fled. That evening at about 1 o'clock it was rumored through the asylum that Jim was being killed. The next morning a convalescent patient from Osborne county, named Z. Zimmerman, who was confined in the same ward with Jim, and who was discharged as cured within sixty days afterward, told me that an attendant had killed Jim; that he was so mutilated that he could not get from the dining room door to the short hall, a distance of about twenty-five feet. A new attendant on some ward at that time, told me that the two other attendants in charge of the ward had killed Jim by beating him with a piece of rubber hose about fifteen inches long, the hose being filled at one end for about four inches with lead, making a very deadly weapon. I have the instrument they used in my possession. From all the information I could obtain, Jim was knocked down in the dining room during dinner hour, pummed unmercifully, dragged along the hall to the next room and there the murder was committed. The instrument with which they committed the murder was hidden by one of these attendants in a box under his bed, where it was obtained by me next day. I observed from the condition of the patient on the floor that the floor had been rubbed and scrubbed and all the blood stains removed.

I am well acquainted with Robert Black, referred to by Dr. Wetmore in his recent letter. On every occasion he took the opportunity to proclaim that his friend, Louis Boyle, had had the position which he occupied in the asylum conferred upon him and that he would do as he pleased and "Louis would take care of him." I have seen him go through the halls of the asylum in a drunken condition and making so much noise that the superintendent could not work in his office on account of the disturbance. He came to the asylum time and again so drunk that he had to be helped to his room and his bed. He was constantly endeavoring, through his influence with Boyle, to have some one discharged whom he did not like and in a number of instances succeeded in getting the discharge of worthy and faithful employees. On every such occasion he would go down town and celebrate his victory with a howling drunk.

(From this point the affidavit is unprintable.)

(Signed) HARRY C. HALL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1898.

(Seal) J. H. SQUIRES.

My commission expires March 22, 1899.

## MALTREATMENT OF WAGGONER.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.

H. F. Jones being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside in Parkdale addition to the city of Topeka. I know Jacob Waggoner, who is a patient in the Topeka insane asylum, and at the time he was sent to the asylum resided next door to him. I was well acquainted with Mr. Waggoner and knew his condition at the time he was sent to the asylum. He is 70 years of age and is quiet, inoffensive and unable to injure any person, and while so doing injured the employee who he said had assaulted and stamped upon him. The accused attendant sneaked away and I did not see him again. Mr. Hall, the night watchman, was present and saw all that I herein state.

(Signed) H. F. JONES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1898.

(Seal) J. H. SQUIRES.

My commission expires March 22, 1899.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss.

I, H. F. Jones, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside in Parkdale addition to the city of Topeka, and am well acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Waggoner, having frequently visited them at their home in Parkdale. I was familiar with Mr. Waggoner's condition during the time he lived in close proximity to me and prior to his being sent to the insane asylum at Topeka, and know that he was docile, sensible and manageable and unable to inflict an injury upon any one. During the month of April, if I remember correctly, and on a Tuesday, in company with Mr. Waggoner, I visited the asylum to see him. Instead of being dressed in the clothes provided for him by his family, those he wore were in rags, very greasy and his person covered with dirt. He complained of ill treatment at the hands of attendants and showed me his bruises, which were discolored upon his breast and side and pointed out the attendant in the presence of five or six others, who he said had struck and kicked him. On the following Friday I saw Mr. Waggoner again, he having been taken home in charge of his wife, and while there I saw him in addition to the bruises on the body, one eye was black and swollen and bruises on the side of the face made since I had seen him the Tuesday before.

(Signed) G. W. JONES.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1898.

(Seal) J. H. SQUIRES.

My commission expires March 22, 1899.

## That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Fick, is unknown to the few who have not used it. The physician who has used it and the cheap substance sometimes offered but never accepted by the well-informed. Buy the genuine. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

**Tod Sloan at Newmarket**

London, Oct. 27.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket-Horsham meeting today, Leopold de Rothschild's 3-year-old brown colt, Toti, won the Houghton handicap in Topeka in 1:57. Harry and J. W. Moore, ridden by Tod Sloan, finished second. The betting was 5 to 2 against Roy O'Moore.

The Brethly Nursery handicap was won by W. E. Oakley's 3-year-old chestnut colt, Dordington, by St. Angelo out of Flint. Margaret, the property of Lord Durham and ridden by Tod Sloan, finished third. Nine horses ran. The betting was 10 to 30 against Margaret.

## Trans-Missouri Meeting

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 27.—The general passenger agents of the lines west of the Missouri river adjourned without taking definite action relative to the formation of the proposed Trans-Missouri Passenger association. The adjournment was taken in order to allow the agreement to be worked over to accord with the recent decision of the United States supreme court against the joint traffic association. Another meeting will be held at an early date.

## UNFIT FOR CONGRESS

Brown of Pratt Denounces Jerry in a Letter.

## TRAITOR TO HIS PARTY

On the Maximum Rate Bill, Populism's Pet Measure.

Pratt, Kan., Oct. 27.—(Special).—W. F. Brown—"Brown of Pratt"—of this county, Populist representative in the legislature from 1895 until the present time; author of the maximum freight rate bill which was introduced and championed by him in the legislature of 1897; Populist of high degree and a leader of the party in its state council, is out in the following letter, printed this week in the Pratt Republican, and addressed "To the independent voters of Pratt county."

"For the first time since the organization of the Populist party do I feel called upon to appeal to you through the medium of a Republican newspaper. That I have been the object of your dislike for some time in the matter of history. No other man in Pratt county has been so honored by his people as myself, nor am I insensible to the honors conferred or the confidence bestowed, and did I feel that your confidence in my integrity had abated to any measurable degree, I certainly would not waste my time in inditing this appeal to you. In 1899 as a result of certain conditions which then existed and which still exist, we enunciated a certain platform of principles, and a Populist house of representatives attempted to enact those principles into law. But a hold-over Republican senate effectively blocked the way and the session as a result was practically a failure.

"Among the laws passed was a maximum freight rate law.

"In 1892 we reaffirmed our confidence in our past demands and as a result the Populist governor elected that year recommended the passage of a maximum rate law and the Democratic house, by a unanimous vote, repassed the law of 1890, and every Populist in the senate voted for the same measure. The defeat of the Democratic house prevented the final passage of the law. In 1894 the campaign was made upon the old issues and the Populist majority in the senate repassed the maximum rate law of 1890 and 1892. The campaign of 1896 came on and was fought out upon the same demands so far as railway legislation was concerned, as were the former Jacob and the latter John. The result of the assembly of the legislature that was elected in 1896, not one word had ever been uttered by any Populist statesman against the old maximum freight rate law. But as soon as the legislature of 1897 comes together certain eminent statesmen who claim to be Populists, suddenly discover that the old maximum freight rate law is altogether too radical. They suddenly discover that we have been misrepresenting the railroads and that their charges were not by any means as erroneous as we had been claiming.

"I boldly take the ground from the first that the old maximum rate law was the one we had gone before the people on and had demanded their support for it, and since they had given it to us in such measure, that it was our duty to redeem our pledges and enact this bill into a law.

As chairman of the House committee on railroads I announced from the very first my absolute determination to report the old maximum rate law for passage, and gentlemen of the Populist party, if you had the bill that was reported by my committee for passage—not as my bill, but as a committee bill. But let me say to you that this bill was opposed by as determined a set of filibusters as ever attempted to defeat a good law, and all the while these eminent Populist statesmen were getting in their work. How well they succeeded you only too well know, and I am here to say to you that no man was more active in bringing about the defeat of that measure than Jerry Simpson, and it is useless for anyone to claim that this fact was unknown at the time, for in a letter dated at Pratt, February 18, 1897, B. D. Crawford opens up with the following significant paragraph:

"Hon. W. F. Brown, Topeka, Kan.

"Dear Sir:—From the remarks of Jerry that I see in the newspapers I judge he does not like your work in the legislature. After his expression in favor of the users who have been robbing our people it may be to your advantage."

"Now if I Crawford could see so much in the papers I take it that others could do the same.

"Gentlemen, you will doubtless remember that on December 2, 1897, I published an article in the Pratt County Union in which I openly charged Jerry Simpson with having worked against the passage of the maximum freight rate law. My aim was to give Mr. Simpson plenty of time to explain his action, and if you ever heard of his attempting any explanation? Have any of you ever heard of any man who knows anything of the facts, denying that Mr. Simpson did the things I charged.

"In August or September of the present year I again charged Mr. Simpson with having assumed the role of a professional lobbyist in Topeka in 1897. Have any of you heard of any denial from Mr. Simpson or any of his friends? The Republican papers of not only this congressional district but of the state have rung with these charges I have made against Jerry Simpson for nearly one year and yet he has neither in an open letter to the public nor in the column in his speeches attempted to deny what I have said. And gentlemen, of all the Populist members of the house of representatives of 1897, and of all the Populist senators who occupied seats upon the floor of the senate so far as I know, not one has ever attempted to deny my charges or openly claimed that they were untrue. If I have been wrong, why has the truth been made manifest? If I have spoken falsely, why has not the truth been

openly proclaimed. If I have misrepresented Jerry Simpson, why have not the facts been made plain. And gentlemen, if Jerry Simpson was to go to your state capital and use all of his influence against your interests, by lobbying against the bill of all bills that you desired to have passed, why should he be true to you in Washington or any where else.

"Can you as Populists afford to endorse this man's shameless perfidy by re-electing him to congress? Can you afford to endorse his treachery by your votes? I place these unpleasant facts before you because I feel it is my duty. Think on them well, and when you come to vote, judge yourself this question: Can I afford to cast my vote for any man who has proved a traitor to the people's interests?"

"W. F. BROWN."

## MONSTER MEETINGS AT PRATT

Republicans Aggressive and the Opposition Hopelessly Divided.

Pratt, Kan., Oct. 27.—The stars and stripes floated over the big Pratt auditorium yesterday afternoon and night, and a great flag backed the stage, with many small ones all around, when Chester I. Long and W. E. Stanley addressed the Republicans of this county on issues of the nation, state and congressional district.

Two weeks ago Jerry Simpson spoke in the same building, and had an audience of about two-thirds that of Mr. Long. Many farmers came to Mr. Long's meeting and remained over to hear Mr. Stanley and Mr. Long. The day was a good one, and those Republicans of a mercurial disposition must have been affected by it for there seemed a thorough air of Republicanism, Americanism and enthusiasm pervading the atmosphere.

The meetings, both day and night, warmed up the Republicans in great shape. Not that there has been any apathy on their part, but no big rallies have been held and the one of yesterday and last night greatly enthused the party workers.

Pratt county is in a peculiar condition. The Populists are in a revolt, at least the celebrated Brown of Pratt, J. J. Barnes and others. The balance of the Populists seem worried; seem not to know what to do. In a word, while the balance of the Populist party elsewhere this year is apathy, in Pratt county it is antipathy.

Mr. Long, as usual, talked well. He has one of the freest and strongest speeches of this year. He knows what the people want to think about and listen to and gives it to them. He dwells upon expansion and it appeals to more than Republicans. He was especially strong. It seemed, in his speech yesterday. He understood the people's position.

Mr. Stanley and Mr. Lambert spoke at Arlington in Reno county yesterday afternoon and were rather late in arriving last evening. The people waited for them, though, and Mr. Stanley made one of his characteristic speeches, full of common sense and sound argument. Mr. Stanley is winning friends daily in the seventh district and solidifying himself more and more everywhere he goes. Mr. Lambert, who is one of the strongest Republicans on the stump, is an able assistant.

Mr. Stanley's audience last night was a magnificent one. It more than filled the house. It was a happy and splendid meeting.

Pratt county Republicans are practically united this year. There were troubles over postoffices a few places, which raised a slight cloud on the horizon for a time, but it has disappeared. It is far from being a united front, but the Republicans for the Republicans, with the aid of the dissatisfied Populists, not only to give Mr. Stanley and Mr. Long majorities, but also Preston A. Gillette, candidate for judge of the Twenty-fourth district, against Judge McKay, and elect a portion, at least, of the county board.

The rally of yesterday and the talks of Mr. Long, Mr. Stanley and Mr. Lambert had a wholesome and beneficial effect.

**Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is a remarkable medicine.** A dry, tickling, hacking cough, the warning that consumption lurks near, needs no other doctor but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It positively cures throat and lung trouble.

## M'KINLEY REVIEWS VICTORIOUS TROOPS

Continued from First Page

celebrating today. Not only the men at the front; not only the men on the battlefields and in the battle line, but the men at home with ambition to go to fight; the battles of American civilization should be the recipients of the gratitude of the American people.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

When he finished his speech the president left the hall to go to the reception at the Academy of Music. As he passed from the room General Miles entered. The head of the army received an ovation as he pressed through the crowd to his seat next to General Sherman. The latter arose as General Miles approached, reaching out his hand, and cordially greeted his chief. The public exhibition of good feeling between the two generals was greeted with almost deafening applause.

General Alger responded briefly on behalf of the army, and General Evans was called upon by a representative of the navy. He thrilled his hearers with a simply told story of the battle of Santiago, filled with personal reminiscences.

General Miles made an extended address in which he paid eloquent tribute to the valor of the American soldiers and sailors.

RECEPTION AND RETURN.

At the Academy of Music the president held an informal reception for two hours. With Secretaries Alger and Wilson he stood on the stage and shook hands with a long line of people who passed in one door and out of another. There was no speed-ming and after a light luncheon the president was escorted back to the hotel and shortly afterwards, at half past 11 o'clock, the party returned to Washington.

## THE WEATHER

Wichita, Kan., Oct. 27.

Local forecast for Wichita and vicinity: Until Saturday fair; colder Friday night. During the past 24 hours the highest temperature has been 52, the lowest 40, and the mean 46, with much lower pressure, fresh to light south wind shifting to light northerly northwest at night.

Thus far this month the average temperature has been 56 or about two degrees less than the normal.

This date last year the corresponding temperature was 46, 42 and 41, and two years ago they were 53, 48 and 48.

For the past ten years the average temperature for the month has been 56 and for the 25th day 54.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Forecast for Friday:

Oklahoma and Indian Territory—Fair; south winds.

Kansas—Fair; south winds.

Nebraska—Fair; south winds.

Colorado—Fair; south winds.

Utah—Fair; south winds.

Arizona—Fair; south winds.

New Mexico—Fair; south winds.

Texas—Fair; south winds.

Louisiana—Fair; south winds.

Mississippi—Fair; south winds.

Alabama—Fair; south winds.

Georgia—Fair; south winds.

Florida—Fair; south winds.

South Carolina—Fair; south winds.

North Carolina—Fair; south winds.

Virginia—Fair; south winds.

West Virginia—Fair; south winds.

District of Columbia—Fair; south winds.

Maryland—Fair; south winds.

Delaware—Fair; south winds.

Pennsylvania—Fair; south winds.

Ohio—Fair; south winds.

Indiana—Fair; south winds.

Illinois—Fair; south winds.

Michigan—Fair; south winds.

Wisconsin—Fair; south winds.

Minnesota—Fair; south winds.

North Dakota—Fair; south winds.

South Dakota—Fair; south winds.

Nebraska—Fair; south winds.

Kansas—Fair; south winds.

Oklahoma—Fair; south winds.

Indian Territory—Fair; south winds.

Colorado—Fair; south winds.

Utah—Fair; south winds.

Arizona—Fair; south winds.

## POLITICS IS SNOWED

Nothing Left But a Maelstrom of "Official Ballots."

## NO TWO OF THEM ALIKE

Fusion Has Made an Awful Mess in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T., Oct. 27.—(Special).—There is no longer any politics in Oklahoma—it is simply a diabolical mess which seems to become more conglomerate every day and even the shrewdest politician is inclined to wonder "where he is at."

The difficulties arise out of the fool election law passed by the last Democratic legislature. It was a noble negating effort to deprive the negro of the vote, but it now looks as though the mythical Philadelphia lawyer who is supposed to combine all the superior intellectual forces, would be puzzled to cast an intelligent vote under the system prescribed by Oklahoma's astute law-makers.

The territorial election board sought to simplify the ballot to make it as easy as possible for the voter to express his desire by placing the name of each candidate on the ticket. Only Mr. Flynn, the names in columns under the separate party ticket. Keaton insisted that his name should be placed on the ballot every time he was nominated, so that if his wishes had been consulted his name would have appeared on the official ballot three times. Such a course, if adopted, would only have resulted in indescribable confusion, with hundreds of mutilated ballots and the certainty of a contest, no matter how the election resulted. So the election board concluded that Keaton's name on the ticket once would give everybody that so desired ample opportunity to vote for him, and decided to place his name on the ticket only once, and to have it certified by the board as follows:

For delegate to congress—James R. Keaton; Dem.; Pop.; Dem. and P. F. S.

The latter designation represents the Democratic Party, the Fusion party.

Many of the county election boards, however, have seen fit to ignore the form of ballot certified to them by the territorial election board and have taken it upon themselves to say in what form the ballot shall be printed, so that in no two counties hardly will the ballots be alike.

Already word has been received that the territorial board's certificate has been ignored by the county boards in Grant, Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Payne, Cleveland, Garfield and Kingfisher counties, and in Logan county, where the board determined to follow the form prescribed by the territorial board.

The board has been brought in the district court to compel the board to rescind its action. The question will be argued before Judge Burford tomorrow morning.

Hon. D. T. Flynn, Hon. B. S. Barnes and Hon. William Grimes arrived in this city last night to hold a series of meetings for the purpose of meeting the voters of that part of Oklahoma.

At Weatherford, Monday, Mr. Flynn spoke to over 1,000 enthusiastic citizens and won all hearts. His next speech was at El Reno, where the large opera house was filled to hold his meeting. From there he addressed a large meeting at Okarche, coming from there to Downey. Mr. Flynn is in fine form and will make an aggressive fight until election day. He reports his progress for election as the brightest and is confident he will win by a large majority.

Captain John W. Twamley is the latest prominent Populist to declare open his intention to vote for Dennis Flynn. Captain Twamley in defining his position, states that he has forsaken his Populist principles, but he will not desert from the territorial and not national questions and as a consequence no plank of the national platform is weakened by his support of Mr. Flynn. He says further: "In standing by Mr. Flynn I do not wish to be understood as belittling the honesty, integrity or talent of Mr. Keaton, as I deem myself a true duty to work for the future welfare of our people by asking you to earnestly consider the situation, and not to be blinded by the cry of 'Free Silver,' which I assure you has no place in our present contest."

The following corporations were chartered by Secretary Jenkins:

The Woodman and Hewitt Manufacturing company of Kansas City, to manufacture and sell windmills, pumps, implements and other manufactured articles; capital, \$50,000; territorial agent, S. J. Woodman, Atoka, Okla.

The Oklahoma Building association of Oklahoma City, for the purpose of buying and selling real estate and improving the same; capital, \$5,000; directors, H. W. Smith, of Guthrie; John W. Sharrel and Elizabeth Parsons, of Oklahoma City.

The Texas Co-operative company, for the purpose of accumulating, loan and disbursement of money; capital, \$10,000; S. B. Sevelick, of Oklahoma City, territorial agent.

The Swearingen-Berkham Cattle company, to buy, sell and rear cattle in Oklahoma; principal place of business at Woodward; capital, \$10,000; directors, T. L. Swearingen, J. H. Berkham and F. R. Berkham, of Kansas City, Mo.

The Bunnell and Reno Investment company, of New Jersey, capital, \$50,000; H. H. Howard, territorial agent, Oklahoma City.